

ARE YOU WAN'ING A HUME

In the Piedmont Belt of the South?

Anderson County is the HUB of the Piedmont Belt, and | Charlville model. and you can select from the following and let me hear from 70u:-

In the City of Anderson :

House and Lot on North Main Street. House and Lot on South Main Street.

Vacant Lot on South Main Street. In Centerville Township:

155 acres, improved; also, 67 acres.

In Broadway Township : 51 acres.

In Pendleton Township :

77 acres. In Fork Township :

104, 900, 105 and 52 acre Tracts.

Hall Township :

ALL MORE OR LESS WELL IMPROVED.

In Pickens County I have 285 acres in one body and 75 acres in another. 389, 166-all in Center Township.

There are no better lands to produce than I offer you above, and if you he me tell you what I have to offer. Yours for building up the country and city,

JOS. J. FRETWELL, Anderson, S. C.

A. C. STRICKLAND,



DENTIST.

Office over Farmers and Merchants Bank, Anderson, S. C.

B. F. MAULDIN, Vice President. FRED. G. BROWN, Pres. and Treas.

The Anderson Real Estate and Investment Co.,

- BUYERS AND SELLERS OF -

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Our facilities for handling your property are perfect, as we are large advertisers all over the country. Right now we are having considerable inquiry for farms in this and adeining Counties, and owners of farm lands in the Piedmont section who wish to dispose of their property will find that we are in a position to make quick and satisfactory sales.

Now is the time to list your property with us, and we will proceed at once to give attention to all properties entypsted to us.

WAR STORIES.

Century Long Evolution of the Army Rifle.

says a Springfield, Mass., letter. Perhaps it has never killed a man. Perit will never kill one. Even if it does, The trolley car is a good old reliable along that line. And then their are cows, banana peels, yellow fever mosquitoes and a raft of evil disposed microbes.

Almost anything can kill a man if it is not a mere incident in its career. It is its whole end and aim. So when one looks into its barrel or handles its cartridges there is what the poet calls a horrid fascination about it.

That being the case, even men who have no notion of getting in front of a gun, or behind one either, may care to know something about the army rifles the country makes.

In the first place Uncle Sam makes his own guns. If he should have a big war on his hands he might be driven to buying guns made by private contractors. Otherwise every rifle used by the regular army or by the military is made here at Springfield or at Rock Island, Ill.

The history of the Springfield rifle is the history of gunning for the last century. The armory was started here in 1791 but the first records of the guns made here begin in 1794.

Though at that time we were rather on the outer fringe of the world we were up to date in our army guns. The first recorded model made at Springfield was a French flintlock, smooth bore musket, known as the

So far as looks went it was rather formidable, having a barrel about three feet long and a bayonet almost as big as a sword. As a matter of fact, though this musket-which was essentially the same as the one with which American independence was gained-was less deadly than it look-

No wonder the men of Bunker Hill were told to hold their fire until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes. Their guns couldn't be depended on for a much longer range. Beyond eighty yards the aim was hit or miss; chicfly miss. At 200 yards this type of gun couldn't be depended on to hit anything even in a massed com- 1852 and 1860 the government pur-

This model was in use for about forty years, but it was gradually improved by the care and finish in making, until in 1805 our remarkable gunnery actually led the English to send plans. commission over here to try to learn have been doing every since.

"Lieut. Warlen," they reported, "having heard that good shooting could be made at 200 yards with the United States service musket and knowing that the English musket was useless at that distance as far as accuracy was concerned, went to Governor's Island to find out if Major Tornton could arrange a day for some practice at that distance."

Imagine our pride at being able to show off our long range shooting to the hated British! Howeve, they got ahead of us in the first big stride of improvement in the old musket.

It seems rather queer that it was an English clergyman who first patened a percussion process for exploding gunpowder. His name was Forsyth. and his patent, issued in 1807 was on the use of a potassium chlorate mix-

Erom that time on for forty years percussion guns, but it was not until 1842 that this government accepted a model of this type. The first percussion guns manufactured by this government were made in 1844 and were followed by ten years of gradual improvement along that one line.

The next radical change was to the rifie musket.

Rifles were not new. They had been used for years in this country and abroad for special military organizations, but they were not very satisfac-

So far back as the end of the eighteenth century this country had formed a corps of riflemen. But the French about this time gave up to the where it still remains, whole ideh, said the weapon was im- The latest model is the last word in practicable and "suited only the military rides. While the effective

If anybody should attempt to ram 2,000 yards. one of the old rifle bullets of that day | A lot of interesting things have hap

There is something fascilating about ! introduction of the metallic cartridge gun, especially if it is an army gun, that the rifle musket became really serviceable.

That brings the story up to our war model, the model of 1885. It was a it isn't the only mankiller in the world. | ribed musket, 58, firing an expanding minie bullet.

As the calibre of the musket grew less the bullet became longer, thus securing greater speed and range. With this gun a destructive fire could be delivered at a distance of 860 yards, and can get just the right jiu jitsu hold on even at 1,000 yards it would penetrate his life. But the fascinating thing more than three inches of white pine about an army gun is that mankilling so that it was not to be lightly regard. ed inside that distance.

The next step in gun making was the breechloader. Like the other radical changes, it was a long time in the making.

So far back as 1819 an inventor named John Hall was employed by the government to set up his machinery at the Harper's Ferry Armory and make a thousand breechloading arms by way of experiment. Hall had invented the arm itself in 1811. As it was eight years before the government gave him the Harper's Ferry order the idea does not seem to have appealed very forcibly to the powers of Washington.

Once he got the gun under way. however, it seemed to have been received with some favor, for breechloaders were made under Hall's supervision until 1844. More than 25,000 were made during that time at Harper's Ferry and almost as many by outside contractors.

They were given out to special organizations and some went to the regulars and some to the mili. But there doesn't seem to have been any wild eagerness to be equipped with them, for in 1860 there were still almost 20,000 of these guns stored in the différent arsenals.

The breechloading idea was all right in itself, but it did not get on well with the old gun and the old charge.

It seems as if improvements are always onelegged. Each one limps till another comes to help it along. So the breechloading gun had to have a self-primed; expanding, metallic cartridge before it could get into the march of progress.

The period before the outbreak of the civil war was one of continual experimenting with breechloaders and even with magazine rifles. Between chased 12,133 breechloading arms ci various patterns besides the rights to alter 2,000 old arms upon two plans and to manufacture 2,000 carbines and metallic case cartridges on one of these

But the war put a stop to the expersomething from us, a thing which they iment. The need for immense quantities of arms taxed the government armories to their utmost and in addition thousand, of contract made guns were purchased.

It may surprise some people to know that between 1861 and 1866 the govern ment purchased 94,000 magazine rifler of one make alone. This was the Spencer repeating rifle firing seven cartridges with reloading.

But the vast majority of guns used during the war were the old 1825 model rifled musket, muzzle loading, calibre .58. Toward the end of the war the Springfield board recommended the adoption of the Peahody brees. loading rifle, but the war department disapproved.

They did begin to make Joslyn, but the reports from the field were unfavorable and only 3,000 guns of that model were turned out. Next the government tried converting the old muskets into brecobloaders and 50,000 were alinventors all over the civilized world tored in this way. The old rifling was were constantly experimenting with bored out and a tube inserted in the barrel, a progress which naturally proved decidely unsuccessful.

But with the war over and its lessons laid to heart, the Springfield arm ory got busy with evolution of ine modern rifle. A new model was introduced every year or two. Experiments followed on one another's failure or

The calibre was reduced from .58 to

This went on until in 1892 the gun known to the public as the Krag be-came the regular army rifle. The callbre by the this time was down to 30,

The latest model is the last word in sageam. phlegmatic constitution of an English range of the civil was rifle musket was 360 yards, that of this year's gun is

Address all communications to J. C. Cummings, Sales down the barrel of the gun be would see the French point of view. The rifles being minute loading, the bullets had to be perceptibly smaller than the halfs, which, aligned right means rough to raw them home. It was not till the oness were fixed. As a consequence of neighbors by standards at the properties of the gun being things have hap pened to the bayons while the gun is self but been going through the control of the gun being minute to the service to the service to the service to the service of the gun which aligned right over the mustle of the gun when have oness were fixed. As a consequence in neighbors by standards at a consequence in neighbors at a consequence in the secondard at a consequence in the consequence in the consequence is neighbors at a consequence in the consequence in the consequence in the consequence is neighbors.

the guns could not be fired without taking off the bayonet, nor could a charge be made after firing without stopping to put the bayonet on. It was natural that a manner less inconvenicut should be devised, and it soon

Later the experiment was made of using a trowel and shaped bayonet, so it could be employed in throwing up trenches. But this was discarded because of its weight and shortness, which placed men at a disadvantage against troops equipped with longer bayonets.

Fifteen years ago it was thought that the long range modern rifles would practically do away with close encounters between opposing armies, and the moral support which a soldier gains from having a bayonet in his possession could be given by a less burdensome variety of the article. A rod bayonet was therefore introduced. It had a pointed tip and was carried in the same position which the ramrod used to occupy on the gun barrel.

But the Russo-Japanese war has brought back the old bayonet with its Isle of Palms next May and will imdeadly power in a hand to hand en- mediately thereafter visit the Jamescounter. The events around Port Arthur demonstrated that it is impossible for troops to advance in the face of modern firing. They simply cannot stand up against it.

As a consequence, the advances upon a fortified position must be made at night. The old knife bayonet is more effectual in the hand to hand encounters which come either in case of a sortie or in storming the works to which these night advances bring the

It is a matter of curiosity to the outsider what becomes of the old guns. In many cases certain parts of them

can be used again in the manufacture of improved models. Others are passed in from the regulars to the militia. Some are sold to boy's military schools. Hundreds of them are sold to dealers and by them to collectors of souve-

While the life of a gun is more often cut short by its going out of fashion than in any other way, still it grows feeble and useless just as human beings do. Every time a modern rifle is fired the explosion liberates gasses which have an enormous pres-

This produces a heat which in intense. Firing many rounds is likely to cause such erosion of the interior of the barrel as will seriously impair the usefulness of that particular gun. So that there is a pretty steady demand for new rifles even in times of peace, when guns wear themselves out, though more slowly, in mere target practice.

Cartridges which are suspended by another type are broken up at Frankford, Pa., where the government menufactures its ammunition, and the available materials are used again.

In times of war the percentage loss depends entirely on the individual circumstances. The greatest factor is continued and rapid firing. This might render a gun unserviceable by heating the parts so that there would be erosion.

There is in the museum at the Springfield armory an interesting group of gune, showing how a rifle itself may come to a violent end. Burst barrels, broken stocks, jammed looks, bullet holds traversely through the barrels. barrels which have received a bullet directly into the muzzle-these are some of the ways in which a rifle is put out of action.

When the bystander sees a stack of guns from which at a moment's warning soldiers are supposed to take each his own weapon the civilian wonders how in the world the men know which is which. Soldiers themselves say that they grow as familiar with the feel of their own rifles as a cavalryman does with the gait of his horse.

If there should be any confusion if can speedily be settled, as every gue is numbered. Men are not allowed to mark their rifles in any way, though this rule appears not have been vigilantly enforced during the civil war.

In the museum at the armory there are several marked guns. One has the name "Kate" formed by the heads of plus driven into the butt. Another is elaborately carved. Another bears considerable details of one "J. S. McConnell, Company A, Fifteenth Kentuck Infantry, Praireville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Sherman's Campaign to Atlanta."

The making of army guns is one of the few industries where the demand The calibre was reduced from .58 to does not always regulate the supply.

45. The gun became a breechloader. We may not go to war for a hundred a repeater or a magazine rifle. The years to come; but as it it the policy sights were continually improved.

This went on until in 1892 the continual of the present authorities to have a reserve of several hundred thousand up-to-date military rides on hand anyway, the Springfield gemory is and likely to shut down, whether the down of peace con or the englar of wa

- A poor man lan's necessarily

- le unuse to bury the dead pas

STATE NEWS.

- The Vardry mills in Greenville will soon be in operation.

- Good prices for tobacco are looked for in the eastern part of the State this fall

-- The 93rd anniversary of the Rich land Volunteers will be celebrated at Columbia in August.

-- The republican State convention will be held at Columbia in August. No ticket will be nominated.

- Samuel Sharp, a twelve year old boy was accidentally killed 12 miles from Columbia by the discharge of a shotgun in the hands of his uncle.

- A cotton warehouse at Caserdown Mills in Greenville was struck by lightning Thursday afternoon and cotton damaged by fire and water to the extent of \$10,000.

-- Mosan Pressely Young of Due West, will go to Egypt, where he will teach in the college at Assuit.

- The State press association ad journed at the Isle of Palms after electing E. H. Aull president, W. Banks vice president, August Kohn treasure and R. L. Freeman secretary The association will again meet at the town Exposition in a body.

-Race trouble at Gyrnett, Hampton County, was threatened for a time because four negro women made an attack on two white women. The governor was notified and wired to the sheriff to take proper action.

- The residence of H. W. Lesemann of Summerville, was entered by thieves who succeeded in obtaining and .carrying of a solitude diamond ring, gentleman's gold watch, ladies' diamond ring, turquoise ring and a quantity of wearing apparel.

- Work has commenced on a new cotton warehouse to be erected in Columbia by the Standard Warehouse company at a cost of about \$40,000 and to have a capacity of about 6,000 bales storage. This is one of the steps taken by this concern to make Columbia one of the largest cotton centers of

-G. Wash Hunter, a well known young man of Laurens County, who last Thursday morning, at Goldfield, killed E. F. Copeland of Clinton, surrendered to Sheriff Duckett of Laurens Saturday. The killing of Copeland wan over a game of cards. Hunter has been teleased on bond.

-The largest manufacturing in-dustry in South Catolina, next to cotton, is the making of lumber, according to a bulletin just received from the bureau of manufacturers. The manufacturers of cotton is by far the most important manufacturing industry in the State, being in 1900 62.3 per cent and in 1905 72 6 per cent of the whole. A little hero, in the person of Sydney Darbee, 11 years old, son of

Mr. L. S. Durbec of Charleston, developed Friday afternoon on Bennett's wharf, when the boy, without taking time to remove his clotees, dove into the dock and reseued his friend of the same age, Marion Wulbern, from drowning. Sydney was with his mother on the wharf and little Marion was seen struggling in the water. Mrs. Durbec attempted to reach him by leaning over the side of the pier, but failed; and as the boy all fees. Next session begins Sepwas going down for the second time tember 19th. For Catalogue, etc., Sydney, without a suggestion, jumped into the water and rose to the surface with his friend in his arms.

Tack Lacked.

Miss Clara Clemens, Mark Twain's brilliant daughter, was talking at Atlantic City about entertaining.

"Tact," she said, "is essential to good entertaining. With the most hospital spirit in the world, one may, without tact, only render one's guesta comfort ble. Tact averts blunders.

"I once dined at a house where the bostess has no tact. Opposite me sat modest, quiet gentleman. This gontlemed suddenly turned as red as a lobster, and fell into a horrible fit of confusion on hearing his hostess say to her husband.

"How mattentive you are, Jos. You must look after Mr. Blank better. He's helping himself to everything."

The Farmer's Wife

The Farmer's Wife

se very careful about her churn. She scalds it theroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to swesten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are exactly akin to the churning of butter is it not apparent then that if this stomach churn is jour it makes foul all which is not into it.

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body, in the sour and foul stomach sweet it does for the stomach what the washing and sun buth do for the shurn—absolutely removes every fainting or corrupting ele-

Dreyfus now a Mejor in French Army

Paris, July 21.-In the presence of a distinguished military assemblage, Major Alfred Dreyfus, wearing the full uniform of his rank, today received the cross of Chavelier of the Legion

of Honor. The ceremony which occurred in the court yard of the military school was rendered doubly impressive by being held on the very spot where the buttons and gold lace were stripped off his uniform and his sword broken twelve years ago.

The covet yard, from which the public was rigorously excluded. was encircled by two batteries of the 13th artillery commanded by Colonel Tarde, who made the recent discoveries at the war office leading to rehearing of the case against Dreyfus and his acquit-

General Gillain, accomplished by a number of army officials entered the circle with trumpets and drums sound ing. The general attached the decor-

ation to Major Dreyfus' breast and felicitated him on his well earned honor. The major replied briefly, expressing his asknowledgements. The ceremony was over in five minutes, the general, Major Dreyfus and the army officials retiring amid the dipping of flags and a roll of drums.

\$100 Dellars for a Bottle.

This would not be a large price to pay for Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedies for rheumatism if one could not get relief any cheaper. The Drummond Medicine Co., New York, have received hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from grateful people restored to health by the use of their remedies, who would not hesitate to pay any price rather than suffer the former tortue. If you would like to try these remedies, and your druggist has not got them, write direct to the company. Agents wanted.

WOFFORD COLLEGE.

Henry N. Snyder, LL.D., President. Two degrees, A. B. and A. M. Four courses leading to the A. B. De-

gree. Nine Professors. Library and Librarian. The W. E. Burnett gymnasium under a competent director. J. B. Cleveland Science Hall, Athletic grounds. Course of lectures by the ablest men on the platform, Next session begins September 19.

Board .ron \$12 to \$16 a month. For Catalogue or other information, address J. A. Gamewell, Secretary, Spartanburg, S. C.

Wofford College

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Theen w brick buildings. Steam heat and electric lights. Head Master, three teachers and Matrons live in the buildings. Individual attention to each six

dent. Situated on the Wofford Cam-Students take regular course in the College Gymnasium, and have access

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S. C. Military Academy. South Carolina Military Atademy.

Office of the Chairman Board of Visitors.

Charleston, S. C.

A vacancy in the State Scholarahips axists in Auderson County.

Application blanks may be obtained from the County Superintendent or from the Chairman of the Burd of Visitors, Charleston, S. C. These applications, fully made out as directed, muss be in the hands of the Chairman Board of Visitors.

One of the Chairman Board of Visitors, Chairman Board of Visitors.

July 11, 1806

Notice of Partnership. B. W. Simpson and James P. Cary have the day formed a copartmenthly for the precise of law, under the firm name of Cary & Simpson.

Office in Maxwell building bereinforce and now occupied by R. W. Stimpson.

July 11, 1908 TAMES F. CARY.

College of Charleston, conv. and furnished foundation for stimle of a promite to compais for vacant incompass for vacant incompass for vacant incompass for vacant incompass for constitution of the promite of t

University of Statistic Carolina